

GAME MOBILE ELEMENT, SUCH AS A GAME PIECE, AND RELATED
GAME SYSTEM

This invention generally relates to games, such as parlour games, on an interactive electronic platform.

Many parlour games such as Monopoly®, Trivial Pursuit®, checkers, etc., use pawns that are passive 5 parts in the game and that must be moved and / or modified manually as the game progresses.

Therefore, new technology has not provided any new attraction for this type of game.

At the same time, a great deal of progress has been 10 made in the field of game consoles, in terms of processing performance and display of data, but the user interface usually is still a simple game pad with buttons, directional levers, etc.

However, a certain amount of research has been 15 carried out, at least on paper, on interactivity in electronic games. Thus for example, document GB 2 271 724 A describes a game system in which a game pawn can be excited by energized pads at predefined locations, on the game board, to produce an action. 20 Document FR-2 738 159 A describes a chess game in which

electromagnetic coupling between excitors located in the board and coils located in the parts provide a means of displacing the parts. Document US 6 186 158 B1 also describes a chess game in which magnetic means are used
5 to detect the position of parts. Finally, patent US 6 206 371 B1 describes a device for throwing a dice (or a coin) in which the face on which the dice or the coin falls is detected.

There is also US document 5 853 327 A that describes
10 a game system with some parts capable of action by a wire or wireless control. However, the "active" parts are accessories that are apparently fixed rather than pawns or game characters, in other words they are limited to a game board without a dynamic display such as an LCD or
15 plasma screen.

The purpose of this invention is to add an additional dimension to games such as parlour games, performed on a flat platform with dynamic display and more particularly to provide new advantages to these
20 games and to help in the creation of new games by facilitating interactivity between the game and the pawn.

To achieve this, according to a first aspect there is an element such as a pawn or a similar piece that can be moved on a game board comprising a dynamic display
25 system, the game being electronically controlled, characterized in that it comprises a means of receiving game control information by wireless transmission, and a control means sensitive to the received information.

Advantageously, the element also comprises a means
30 of animating a pawn controlled by the control means.

According to a second aspect, the invention proposes an electronic game system, characterized in that it comprises:

an electronic game platform comprising a central
5 unit, a memory, a dynamic display device capable of being placed in an essentially horizontal position, at least one input device for the user, and a means of transmitting information by wireless transmission, and

10 a plurality of pawns that can be moved on the display device, each pawn including a means of receiving information by wireless transmission capable of communicating with the said transmission means, a control means sensitive to the received information, and a means of animating the pawn controlled by the control means.

15 Preferably, the means of animating a pawn comprises at least one device chosen from the group including light sources, mechanical actuators, sound sources and vibration sources.

20 Optionally, the element may also include a detection means preferably composed of a device chosen from the group comprising optical sensors, mechanical sensors, electromagnetic sensors, sound sensors and vibration sensors.

25 It is also advantageous if each pawn has its own address for reception of the said information.

In one preferred embodiment, each pawn is powered by a rechargeable battery, and the platform and the pawns comprise positions for recharging the batteries of the pawns.

30 Other aspects, purposes and advantages of this invention will become clearer after reading the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the

invention, given as a non-limitative example with reference to the appended drawings, wherein:

Figures 1 to 3 are functional block diagrams showing three examples of pawns according to the invention,

5 Figures 4 and 5 are diagrammatic vertical sections through two examples of pawns according to the invention,

Figures 6 and 7 are elevation views of two examples of pawns according to the invention placed on a charger, and

10 Figure 8 is a diagrammatic top view of a pawn according to another embodiment, and

Figures 9a and 9b are diagrammatic vertical sections through yet another embodiment of a pawn.

Note initially that the invention is particularly applicable to an electronic game platform like that described in document WO 02 20110 A in the name of the Applicant. This type of platform comprises a wireless communication means (antenna, transmission and possibly reception circuits, interface with game software) for communication with pawns or other elements as will be described below, for implementation of this invention.

25 Figure 1 is a functional block diagram showing a first example embodiment of a pawn for an electronic game according to the invention, designed particularly to be moved manually on the horizontal display area of the platform described in the above mentioned document.

The complete pawn is marked with reference 10. It comprises electronic circuitry 100 associated with a transmission / reception antenna 102, a pawn animation device 116, and a detection device 117 comprising one or several sensors. The antenna 102 is tuned to the

frequency used, and is connected to a reception amplifier 104 and a transmission amplifier 106.

The output from the reception amplifier is connected to a received signal decoding circuit 108 adapted to the 5 modulation type used. These signals preferably include a coding defining an address of the pawn. This circuit 108 is connected firstly to a circuit 110 putting the electronic circuitry of the pawn on standby, and secondly to a processing unit 112 with a memory.

10 This unit 112 is connected to a control interface 114 used to selectively activate one or several sound, light, mechanical displacement, vibration, etc. type of animation devices 116, for example one or several light emitting diodes, a piezoelectric vibrator, a control 15 electromagnet for a mobile part of the pawn, etc., as a function of instructions contained in the received radio frequency signals, as will be seen in more detail later.

The unit 112 may also receive signals from one or several sensors 117, for example from optical sensors, 20 electromagnetic sensors, mechanical sensors, sound sensors and / or vibration sensors.

In this embodiment, the processing unit 112 is also connected to an encoding circuit 118 that generates a signal to be transmitted that is amplified by the 25 transmission amplifier, and then applied to the antenna.

The system is powered by a battery (not shown), possibly a rechargeable battery, as will be described later.

Figure 2 illustrates the functional architecture of 30 a pawn according to one variant embodiment. In this variant, a specific power supply device 120 is provided comprising a rechargeable battery and a circuit for

retrieving energy from the electromagnetic or magnetic flux received by the antenna 102. This type of power supply technique is known particularly in the field of transponders or standalone electronic labels, and will 5 not be described further. For example, magnetic coupling may be achieved using a loop antenna surrounding the display part of the electronic game platform.

Figure 3 describes another functional variant in which the pawn communicates unidirectionally with the 10 outside, since it is only capable of receiving electromagnetic or magnetic control signals.

This type of pawn can cooperate with transmission-reception circuitry or transmission circuitry only, forming part of the electronic game platform.

15 Figure 4 shows a possible example of the physical structure of the pawn 10. It comprises a body 12, preferably made of an injected plastic material, containing the electronic circuitry 100, a battery 122 that is a rechargeable battery in this case, the 20 transmission - reception antenna 102, in this case a flat coil arranged horizontally near the bottom of the pawn, and an animation device in this case in the form of a light emitting diode LED 116 placed near the top of the pawn so that it is visible.

25 The pawn also comprises a first contact 130 located on its lower face, and a second peripheral and annular contact 132 located just above the region near the bottom of the pawn. When the pawn 10 is placed on a recharging base as will be seen later, the battery 122 is recharged 30 through these contacts by an appropriate charging circuit.

In this respect, note that according to known techniques for wakening and putting on standby, it is possible to automatically put some of the pawn's electronic circuits on standby in case of inactivity, 5 using techniques also known in the field of battery powered transponders, and to waken them by appropriate awakening signals.

Figure 5 illustrates a variant of the layout of the pawn in which the electronic circuit 100 is located above 10 the battery 122.

Figure 6 diagrammatically illustrates a charger device designed to hold a series of pawns 10 so that they can be recharged. For example, this device may be a region of the housing of an electronic game platform like 15 that described particularly in the above mentioned document WO 02 20 110 A, or it may form a standalone and independent device.

This device, for which the support or retaining parts of the pawns themselves have not been shown for 20 reasons of clarity, comprises a series of conducting strips 202 connected together and a series of conducting pads 204 connected together by a conductor 206, corresponding with the corresponding strips, the strips and the pads being connected to a regulated voltage 25 source provided in the game platform, to recharge the batteries 122 of the different pawns 10 when they are in this position.

Figure 7 illustrates another view of the recharging device. The pawns 10 are placed in the charger laterally 30 along the direction of the arrow F, and a stop part 209 holds the pawns in position.

The conductors carrying the recharge voltage to the strips 02 and the pads 204 are shown as 208, 210.

Other recharging techniques could be used, particularly contact free recharging by induced current,
5 in a manner known in itself.

Figure 8 illustrates a top view of a disk-shaped pawn with a given thickness comprising six different coloured illuminated areas 116a - 116f, each controlled independently of the others, for example using LEDs
10 associated with colour filters.

Figures 9a and 9b illustrate a variable shaped pawn, the body of which is composed of two generally hollow cylindrical parts 12, 12b that can slide with respect to each other. These parts are separated from each other by
15 means of an internal pressure spring 164 operating between a bottom face of the top element 12b and the top of a housing 166 containing an electromagnet 170 in which there is a return spring 171 as will be seen in detail later.

Parts 12a and 12b are retained in contact with each other by arms 160 that extend downwards from the top of part 12b and are fitted with bottom plates 163 on the outside that stop near the top in contact with a re-entrant rim 165 of part 12a. At least one of these arms
25 160 is provided with a tooth 162 on the inside that cooperates with a mobile latch 168 activated by the electromagnet.
Parts 12a and 12b are retained in contact with each other by arms 160 that extend downwards from the top of part 12b and are fitted with bottom plates 163 on the outside that stop near the top in contact with a re-entrant rim 165 of part 12a. At least one of these arms
25 160 is provided with a tooth 162 on the inside that cooperates with a mobile latch 168 activated by the electromagnet.

Figure 9a also shows the antenna 102 near the bottom of the lower part 12a of the pawn and the battery 122
30 above the antenna.

In the position in Figure 9a, the latch 168 retains the part 13a in the down position cooperating with the

tooth 162, in opposition to the force exerted by the spring 164. In this position, a contact 163a located under the base 163 establishes an electric contact between the other two contacts 163b, 163c facing it on
5 the bottom of part 12a.

When the electromagnet 170 is activated by the control electronics 100, the latch 168 is moved towards the right looking at Figure 9, and part 12b is released. The spring 164 can then apply a force as far as the
10 position illustrated in Figure 9b, in which the bases 163 of the part 12b have limited the movement by stopping in contact with the rim 165 of part 12a. The pawn is thus
globally taller than in the situation in Figure 9a. The
15 contact 163a no longer short circuits contacts 163b and 163c.

All that is necessary to bring the pawn back into the position shown in Figure 9a is to apply a manual pressure until the tooth 162 engages behind the latch 168, the latch returning to its original position after
20 the electromagnet has been activated by action of the spring 171 on the latch 168.

Note here that the contacts 163a - 163c are used to inform the circuit 100 about the relative position of parts 12a and 12b, the contacts 163b and 163c
25 consequently being connected to an appropriate input of the circuit 100.

Parts 12a and 12b are preferably assembled together by a bayonet or similar mechanism.

Preferably, this electronic circuit is made on a
30 single semi conducting chip.

Specifically, each pawn is capable of receiving and memorizing a certain amount of information as a function

of progress with the game, such as a parlour game in which the pawn is used, using its components described above.

As described above, animation of the pawn may 5 include a modification to its physical aspect (colour, shape, etc.), but also or alternately to the emission of sounds, vibrations, etc.

As already mentioned, the game platform includes 10 radio frequency transmission means and possibly reception means, these transmission means enabling it to transmit control information to pawns and to control their animation, in response to instructions given by a program executing the game in question.

Note that most games are played with several pawns. 15 In this case, the system will use addressing means that are conventional particularly in the field of transponders or contact free electronic labels, to differentiate instructions sent to one pawn from instructions sent to another pawn.

20 There are many examples of the use of this invention.

Thus, Figure 8 illustrates a pawn for the Trivial Pursuit® game, in which a sector of one colour lights up 25 when the player gives the right answer on a box with the corresponding colour. The pawn may include six light emitting diodes (LEDs) that light up for each right answer.

In a Monopoly® type game, a pawn may correspond either to movements of a player, or to a house or hotel 30 placed on a street. The colour and the number of light sources may denote houses and the number of houses (for

example three green LEDs lit up denote three houses) or a hotel (a red LED).

For a checkers game, the height of each pawn illustrated in Figures 9a and 9b may be approximately 5 doubled when the pawn reaches the opponent's baseline.

Many variants and modifications can be made to the invention.

Firstly, the wireless transmission technology between the game system and a pawn may be of any type and 10 particularly be based on radio frequency, low frequency magnetic coupling, ultrasound, infrared, etc.

Secondly, the size and shape of the body of the pawn may vary considerably depending on the type of the game.